



NATIONAL CENTER ON ELDER ABUSE

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# 2005 Survey of State Units on Aging

Utilization of Elder Abuse Prevention  
Funding Under Title VII, Chapter 3 of the  
Older Americans Act

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF  
STATE UNITS ON AGING  
Washington, DC



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National Association of State Units on Aging

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**The National Center on Elder Abuse (NCEA)** serves as a national resource for elder rights advocates, law enforcement and legal professionals, public policy leaders, researchers and citizens. It is the mission of NCEA to promote understanding, knowledge sharing and action on elder abuse, neglect and exploitation. The NCEA is administered under the auspices of the National Association of State Units on Aging.

## **Introduction and Background**

For nearly forty years, the Older Americans Act (OAA) has expressed the nation's commitment to protecting vulnerable older Americans at risk. When the OAA was reauthorized in 1992, Congress created a new Title VII focused on “Vulnerable Elder Rights Protection.” Title VII is generally acknowledged as clarifying the Aging Network’s advocacy mission.

The broad goal of Title VII is to assure that the nation’s most vulnerable older citizens have access to and assistance in securing benefits, rights and protections promised to them through various laws, policies, and programs. In Title VII the Act includes provisions for the Long Term Care Ombudsman Program (Chapter 2), State Legal Assistance Development (Chapter 4) and Programs for Prevention of Elder Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation (Chapter 3).

Under Chapter 3, State Units on Aging (SUAs) are authorized to develop, strengthen, or carry out a range of advocacy activities, including public education, outreach, technical assistance, training, data collection, and system development aimed at reducing or eliminating abuse against older persons. “In recognition of the unique role of the Aging Network in advocating on behalf of the nation’s elderly,”<sup>1</sup> Congress sought to create a mechanism that would lead to:

- Increased coordination of services especially among area agencies on aging, adult protective services, law enforcement officials, and courts;
- Identification of unmet needs through data collection and analysis;
- Expanded services for victims of elder abuse and family members of victims through training and technical assistance provided to leadership, professionals, and paraprofessionals in relevant fields; and
- Greater awareness and understanding of elders’ rights through special and on-going training on issues such as self-determination, confidentiality, and respecting the rights of those most at risk of abuse.

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<sup>1</sup> The Center for Social Gerontology (1994). 1992 amendments to the Older Americans Act. Part one: Focus on elder rights advocacy in new Title VII. [Electronic version]. *Best Practice Notes*, 6(3/4) [www.tcs.org/bpnotes/april94/amendments.htm](http://www.tcs.org/bpnotes/april94/amendments.htm)

**FEDERAL ALLOCATIONS FOR OLDER AMERICANS ACT TITLE VII,  
CHAPTER 3 STATE ELDER ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS**

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Federal funding is appropriated annually under Title VII, Chapter 3 to help states carry out elder abuse prevention efforts. Since the late 1990s Chapter 3 Elder Abuse Prevention funding has remained relatively constant at slightly over \$5 million. By comparison, Title VII funding for the Long Term Care Ombudsman Program (Chapter 2) has increased from about the same base level in the mid -1990's to \$14, 860, 276 in FY 2006; and over the years, no federal funding has been authorized under Title VII for Legal Assistance Development (Chapter 4).

Title VII is a formula grant program. Chapter 3 funds are allocated to the states on a formula basis determined by the 60+ population residing within each state. State grants under Chapter 3 for FY 2006 ranged from a high for California (\$516,587) to a low of \$25,473 for states with fewer elders such as Alaska, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming.

In 2006, the total federal allocation for Chapter 3 was \$5,094,560. See Appendix C for the FY 2006 Title VII allotments for each state.

**ABOUT THE 2005 SURVEY OF STATE UNITS ON AGING: EXPENDITURES OF TITLE VII, CHAPTER 3 FUNDS**

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The Administration on Aging, which administers the OAA, only requires states to report on their Title VII expenditures. The National Aging Program Information System (NAPIS) state reporting data set does not include information on how Title VII funding is used or descriptions of specific state activities.

To document and gain a better understanding of state initiatives, the National Center on Elder Abuse (NCEA) funded, designed, and administered a survey to collect information from SUAs on state OAA Title VII, Chapter 3, Elder Abuse Prevention Program expenditures for the 2004 program year. The survey was conducted by the National Association of State Units on Aging (NASUA), the lead partner for the NCEA.

Invitations to participate in the NCEA 2005 web-based e-survey were sent by e-mail to all 56 SUAs. Twenty-nine surveys were returned for a response rate

of 51 percent. States were asked to identify the extent to which Title VII Chapter 3 funding supports Area Agency Aging (AAA), Long Term Care Ombudsman program, legal assistance, APS, and SUA elder abuse prevention efforts. Information also was collected on the extent to which elder abuse funds support multidisciplinary teams, coalitions and/or task forces, state and local conferences, public education/outreach, training, and statewide special projects. Survey questions sought information on whether state and local funds, other federal funds, or private foundation funds are used to supplement activities funded by Chapter 3. The survey prompted SUAs to identify outcomes of elder abuse programs and services. Finally, SUAs were encouraged to “dream” and identify specific programs they would initiate or expand should additional elder abuse funding become available.

This report highlights the results from the survey, including information on what states thought were their most successful outcomes, as well as information on what programs and activities they would expand with additional resources. The appendices present key findings from the survey in chart form, organized by the categories used in the questionnaire; a list of the responding states; a break-down of Title VII allotments; and a copy of the survey questionnaire.

As can be expected the amount of information provided by states varied: Some states provided great detail, while other states gave only brief descriptions of activities. Given this, it is important to note that this report does not provide a comprehensive analysis of how Chapter 3 funds are used. Rather, it is only a brief glimpse of the many SUA-led initiatives targeted toward elder abuse prevention and intervention.

#### **OLDER AMERICANS ACT TITLE VII, CHAPTER 3 UTILIZATION AT-A-GLANCE**

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While the 2005 survey revealed no uniform pattern of spending of OAA Title VII, Chapter 3 funds, the following are general themes reflected in the state responses:

- About 70 % of responding states indicated they used Title VII, Chapter 3 funds to support state and local public education and outreach efforts, such as the development of materials including posters, brochures, pocket-reference cards, and public service announcements for statewide distribution.

- About 40% of the responding states allocate the funds to area agencies on aging. A similar percentage of SUAs allocate some of the Chapter 3 funds to the Long Term Care Ombudsman Program.
- In over half of the responding states, the funding is used to support elder abuse staff at the SUA and/or local area agency on aging.
- More than one-third of the responding states indicated that multidisciplinary teams, elder abuse coalitions and task forces at the state, local or community level receive some support from Chapter 3.
- State and local elder abuse-related training conferences are supported in just over 30% of the responding states.
- About one-quarter of the responding states utilize the funding to provide training for related professionals. While not all responding states were able to reflect the numbers of professionals trained, seven states reported training a total of more than 7,000 professionals during the study period.
- About 80% of the responding states indicated Chapter 3 funds are supplemented with other state and local public funding sources.
- Six states reflected success in obtaining other federal dollars to enhance elder abuse programs and services. Federal Victims of Crime Act funding was identified by several states as an additional resource. Private foundation funding was successfully tapped in one state.

#### **TARGET AREAS FOR EXPANSION AND CONTINUED DEVELOPMENT OF SUA ELDER ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS**

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SUAs believe they could accomplish even more if resources were more plentiful. When asked for information on what they would do with additional resources, SUAs responded with extensive "wish lists." Areas of interest include:

- *Expand adult protective services and increase support for the program.* Among the responses, one SUA identified the need to expand coverage by increasing the number of local APS units. From another perspective, there was interest in expanding funding for programs providing specialized client support, such as money management assistance for older individuals who are particularly vulnerable to financial abuse. Addressing staffing, states also envisioned expert investigators in fully staffed units dedicated to and specializing in



investigating alleged abuse, neglect and exploitation reports. Of particular interest, state responses indicated a desire to increase the numbers and skills of financial abuse investigators and develop collaborations with law enforcement so that personnel trained in criminal investigation could function as team members with APS social workers.

- *Increase public education.* Acknowledging that public education is an on-going challenge and responsibility, SUAs expressed an interest to do even more to help the public understand elder abuse issues. Increased public awareness, it was noted, may result in possible increases in funding for services. Public education might also encourage other related professionals to play a more active role in identifying victims, contribute to the development of multidisciplinary teams, and, mobilize community support for gap-filling services such as emergency and after-hours coverage.
- *Provide more training and development support for multidisciplinary teams.* Many SUAs would use additional resources to foster the development of teams and provide more training especially, statewide conferences and other methods for involving more key professionals in elder abuse prevention and intervention. Special interest was expressed in reaching staff serving remote areas and providing them opportunities for continuing education. States also would use additional resources to foster more collaboration with legal services providers, and local prosecutors. Coordination with providers of services for persons with disabilities also was mentioned.
- *Increase attention to elder abuse prevention and intervention in nursing homes and other long term care facilities.* SUAs mentioned an interest in increasing support for the Long Term Care Ombudsman Program and providing additional ombudsman training. Of note, new initiatives joining together ombudsmen, law enforcement, and specialists in Alzheimer's disease could have a measurable impact on awareness, knowledge, and prevention skills of direct care staff and facility administrators. Looking to the future, one SUA noted that additional resources would permit the Long Term Care Ombudsman program to expand to rural areas of the state; another expressed a need to appropriately reimburse mileage costs for volunteers, thus expanding the program's reach.

- *Increase the efficiency and effectiveness of existing programs.* As could be expected, many SUAs identified the need for additional staff. What would states do with additional manpower? The list includes the following interests: assure 24 hour program access; develop a special information and outreach campaign targeted to educate seniors themselves; initiative a court advocate program promoting elder rights; assure statewide availability of TRIAD; and expand case management in home and community based services so that tailored intervention is more available to ‘at-risk’ seniors. Several states mentioned the need to upgrade computer-based training, computerized assessment tools, and equipment to support service delivery.

#### **OUTCOMES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS RESULTING FROM EXPENDITURES OF TITLE VII, CHAPTER 3 FUNDS**

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The NCEA 2005 State Survey sought to learn more about how SUAs are using Title VII Chapter 3 funding for elder abuse prevention activities. Within broad federal guidelines, states set priorities and use this funding in a variety of ways. States reported significant positive outcomes resulting from their elder abuse prevention expenditures. Particularly noteworthy are the following:

- *Expansion of APS and increased support for the program.* Specific comments address decisions to allocate some funding to APS, thus increasing the ability of the program to expand services.
- *Expansion of public education focusing on the problem of elder abuse and how to refer and/or report suspected cases.* In specific comments SUAs noted that valuable training was provided to long term care consumers, family members, and caregivers on defining and recognizing abuse and what to do when potential abusive problems are identified.
- *Expanding participation in the elder abuse network through state level leadership, training, and support for the development of multidisciplinary teams.* Several states noted that funds are used to support statewide Elder Rights Conferences, Aging Network and Adult Protective Services staff training, cross-disciplinary training on all elder rights issues and formation of multidisciplinary teams. Increasing professionals’ knowledge, they indicate, contributes to better coordination among agencies serving elder persons and persons with disabilities. SUAs noted that OAA Title VII, Chapter 3 funding has supported

- development of resources and professional training materials on elder abuse for statewide distribution (guardianship options being one such issue addressed), and innovations such as the development of a fatality review team. Some states use the funds to support participation by local staff in appropriate state conferences and other training opportunities.
- *Supporting and enhancing the Long Term Care Ombudsman program.* In some states, these funds enhance state-level staffing for program oversight and management. One state described a special partnership with the Alzheimer's Association made possible with Chapter 3 funding. Focused on abuse prevention, the project developed and provided state-of-the art training for long term care facility staff on working with residents who have dementia. Several regional ombudsmen became authorized trainers for the Alzheimer's training video, *Accepting the Challenge: Providing the Best Care for People with Dementia*. As a result, abuse prevention strategies were expanded to a wider circle of program and facility staff. Funds have also supported education of state policy makers on resident needs and service gaps in long term care facilities.
  - *Enhancing programmatic linkages, especially among AAAs, APS, and law enforcement.* Among the activities mentioned were: support for the development of TRIAD programs, which link local sheriff departments, Area Agencies on Aging, AARP volunteers, and others in elder safety, protection and abuse prevention activities; increased outreach initiatives spearheaded by area agencies on aging; and coordinated training activities involving Area Agencies and APS. One state used funds to support the annual, statewide Adult Abuse Training Institute, educating caseworkers, AAA staff and law enforcement. Another state used funds for partial support of a statewide policy conference involving public and private entities and multidisciplinary professional groups. In the area of technical assistance, SUAs noted that the funding supported substantive consultation to caregiver programs, social adult day care, respite and other services. Training and consultation focused on increasing the ability of professionals to identify indicators of abuse and neglect and to report their concerns.

## OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

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States responding to the survey appear to be using Title VII Chapter 3 funds for the purposes intended, as outlined by Congress in the OAA. Throughout the country, state education and outreach efforts are focused on increasing the public's understanding of elder abuse, neglect and exploitation, in particular the warning signs and risk factors; the role and function of APS in elder abuse cases; and ways to help prevent this tragedy. Additionally, in many states, services are expanding as training on elder abuse issues is provided to representatives of key sentinel professions. Of great interest from a systems development perspective, coordination among AAAs, law enforcement, and APS is being addressed largely through efforts to convene, train, and otherwise support or foster the development of multidisciplinary teams.

Despite progress, many challenges remain, particularly in view of the increasing importance of measuring outcomes. While it is true that outcome measurement development under Title III Grants for State and Community Programs on Aging has advanced significantly through the AoA Performance Outcomes Measures Project, or POMP Initiative, to date no comparable undertaking has focused on helping states identify measures for Title VII elder abuse prevention programs. The survey conducted in 2005 revealed that some states collect data for the purpose of measuring outputs, such as numbers of professionals trained or numbers of public service announcements aired, rather than measuring the "impact" or benefit of program activities. Survey results suggest, however, that there is no consistency in the way states approach outcome measurement for Title VII, Chapter 3 expenditures. The Aging Network could benefit from the development of such national guidelines.

It is not clear from this study the extent to which states know about and/or fully use the flexibility available for funds allocated through Title VII. The OAA stipulates that activities may be carried out "either directly or through contracts/agreements with other public or nonprofit private agencies," including AAAs. Some responding states allocated a portion of funds to directly support activities that will have statewide impact, such as a statewide conference or developing a training curriculum. Other states indicated that they allocate all funds to the local level. This study did not explore the extent to which states set policy for how AAAs should spend Title VII resources.

Some states have adopted innovative ways of targeting Title VII, Chapter 3 funding to activities or projects of statewide interest and significance. Among

other things, for example, the survey found a few states published a request for proposals and use Chapter 3 funds to support competitively-evaluated small grants. One Long Term Care Ombudsman program indicated that Chapter 3 expenditure priorities are incorporated into the annual plan and that accomplishments are tracked and reported as a part of the program's approach for quality assurance.

Funding for Title VII Vulnerable Elder Rights Protection is limited, and there clearly is a limit to what can be achieved under Chapter 3. This survey of states sought to provide a snapshot of how SUAs use their Title VII, Chapter 3 funding. Because of the uniqueness of each state and the flexibility permitted in determining how to use Title VII, Chapter 3 funding, states' strategies span the gamut. However, states were able to report significant, positive outcomes resulting from their initiatives, as well as provide an idea of future directions and needs for state elder abuse prevention programs.

## **APPENDICES**

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- **APPENDIX A**  
Summary of Survey Responses
- **Appendix B**  
States Participating in the NCEA 2005 Survey  
of State Units on Aging
- **APPENDIX C**  
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- **APPENDIX D**  
Survey Questionnaire

## APPENDIX A

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### SUMMARY OF RESPONSES: SUA UTILIZATION OF TITLE VII, CHAPTER 3 FUNDS

#### 1. Support for Area Agencies on Aging (AAAs), Long Term Care Ombudsman Program (LTCOP), Legal Assistance, Adult Protective Services (APS) and State Units on Aging (SUAs)

##### Funds allocated to AAAs:

Twelve states allocated funds to the AAAs while 17 states did not. Of the 12 states that did allocate funds to AAAs, 10 responded to our question about the percentage allocated – 6 state respondents allocated 100% while the remaining four states allocated somewhere between 50% and 85%. Of the ten states providing information on the amount of grants provided to AAAs, the grants ranged from a low of \$350 to a high of \$100,249.

Funds Allocated to AAAs	
	Counts
Yes	12
No	17
Not Available	0
Totals	29

Some states provided additional comments on how Title VII, Chapter 3 funds were used:

- SUA allocated most of the funds to the local area agencies on aging (AAAs). Within state standards AAAs are given discretion in how they structure the program and spend the allocated funds. Each one has responded in a different and creative way to meet the needs of their community.
- Total funds received are \$61,940; and \$46,940 of that is allocated to AAAs.
- Funds are distributed to 13 AAAs. The total distributed to AAAs for fiscal year 2004 was \$74,394.
- Allocated funds using a weighted formula. Each AAA's Regional Ombudsman Program annually plans how funds will be spent for education, outreach, and for the support of elder abuse-related work plans goals.

**Funds support the long term care ombudsman program (LTCOP):**

Eleven states used funds to support the LTCOP and 17 states do not. One state did not have that information available. Of the states that do use funds to support the LTCOP, six states provided information on the amount of funds used; the amounts ranged from \$10,700 to \$203,446.

<b>Funds Support Long Term Care Ombudsman Program</b>	
	<b>Counts</b>
<b>Yes</b>	11
<b>No</b>	17
<b>Not Available</b>	1
<b>Totals</b>	29

**Funds support the legal assistance program:**

Five states used funds to support legal assistance and 23 states do not. One state did not have that information available.

<b>Funds Support Legal Assistance Program</b>	
	<b>Counts</b>
<b>Yes</b>	5
<b>No</b>	23
<b>Not Available</b>	1
<b>Totals</b>	29

**Funds support adult protective services (APS):**

Eight states responded that they used funds to support APS while 19 do not.

<b>Funds Support Adult Protective Services</b>	
	<b>Counts</b>
<b>Yes</b>	8
<b>No</b>	19
<b>Not Available</b>	1
<b>Totals</b>	28

One state provided additional information on how funds were used to support APS indicating that the SUA received \$51,986 in 2004, which primarily paid salary and fringe for the Adult Protective Services Program Administrator.

**Funds support SUA staff or AAA staff:**

Nine states used funds to support SUA staff while 17 states did not. Two states did not have that information available to them. Of the six states that



responded with information on the amount of funds used to support SUA staff, the responses ranged from a low of \$26,000 to a high of \$338,561.

<b>Funds Support SUA Staff</b>	
	<b>Counts</b>
<b>Yes</b>	9
<b>No</b>	17
<b>Not Available</b>	2
<b>Totals</b>	28

Six states reported that funds are used to support AAA staff and 19 states indicated that funds are not used for that purpose. Four states did not have this information available.

<b>Funds Support AAA Staff</b>	
	<b>Counts</b>
<b>Yes</b>	6
<b>No</b>	19
<b>Not Available</b>	4
<b>Totals</b>	29

## **2. Support for Multidisciplinary Teams, Coalitions and Task Forces**

### **Funds allocated for multidisciplinary teams:**

Five states allocated funds for Multidisciplinary Teams while 21 states did not. Three states did not have that information available to them. Of the six states that responded with information about the multidisciplinary team types: two states indicated that funds support statewide teams; two states indicated that funds support regional teams; and two states indicated that funds support local teams.

<b>Funds Utilized for Multidisciplinary Teams</b>	
	<b>Counts</b>
<b>Yes</b>	5
<b>No</b>	21
<b>Not Available</b>	3
<b>Totals</b>	29

### **Funds used to support coalitions and/or task forces:**

Five states used funds to support coalitions and/or task forces and 19 states did not. Four states did not have that information available. Four states responded with information about the types of coalitions/task forces: two states indicated that funds support statewide coalitions; one state indicated

that funds support a regional coalition; and one state indicated that funds support a local coalition.

<b>Funds Used to Support Coalitions and/or Task Forces</b>	
	<b>Counts</b>
<b>Yes</b>	5
<b>No</b>	19
<b>Not Available</b>	4
<b>Totals</b>	28

One state provided additional information, stating that total elder abuse prevention funds were \$61,940 and \$15,000 of that was allocated to an elder rights coalition.

### **3. Support for Conferences, Public Education, Outreach, and Training**

#### **Funds support conferences at the state level:**

Only three states used funds to support this activity while 24 states did not. Two states did not have that information available. Two states responded with information about the amount of funds allocated: one state provided \$10,000 and the other state provided \$2,500. One state hosted an Elder Rights Conference, which included training on elder abuse prevention.

<b>Funds Support Conferences: State Level</b>	
	<b>Counts</b>
<b>Yes</b>	3
<b>No</b>	24
<b>Not Available</b>	2
<b>Totals</b>	29

#### **Funds support conferences at the local level:**

Six states used funds to support local level conferences and 19 did not. Three states did not have that information available. One state provided information on the amount allocated for conferences: \$14,450. Some states described how the funds were used:

- Three AAAs organized and presented elder abuse training conferences in their regions.
- The SUA provides in-kind match for the APS Conferences.

- A regional ombudsman program might use a portion of their allocation for conferences – one regional ombudsman plans an elder abuse conference annually and another is considering a similar approach.
- If there was funding available, it could be used for staff salaries and mileage to attend conferences.

<b>Funds Support Conferences: Local Level</b>	
	<b>Counts</b>
<b>Yes</b>	6
<b>No</b>	19
<b>Not Available</b>	3
<b>Totals</b>	28

**Funds used for public education and/or outreach at the state level:**

Nine states used funds to support state level public education/outreach. Eighteen states did not and one state did not have that information available.

<b>Funds Used for Public Education/Outreach: State Level</b>	
	<b>Counts</b>
<b>Yes</b>	9
<b>No</b>	18
<b>Not Available</b>	1
<b>Totals</b>	28

Of the six states that provided information on the amount of funding, the amount varied from \$4,000 to \$25,000. Some states provided additional comments about how the funds were used:

- Provided education, group sessions and outreach to help explain the existence of and solutions for adult maltreatment. Target audiences were legislators and other government officials.
- Public education was conducted on various topics as requested by the audience, such as elder abuse prevention, elder abuse and domestic violence, older people as victims. Numerous publications were created such as brochures, posters, and a resource guides.
- Contracted with the bar association to develop and distribute guardianship manual and family/volunteer guardian's handbook.
- Provided letters, information memoranda, and program instructions in the area of elder abuse.

- Produced brochures, posters, printed materials, public services announcements, quarterly newsletter, training manuals, and developed a web site.
- Conducted outreach at senior and county fairs.

**Funds used for public education and/or outreach at the local level:**

Eleven states used funds to support local level public education and outreach while 13 states did not. Four states did not have that information available.

<b>Funds Used for Public Education/Outreach: Local Level</b>	
	<b>Counts</b>
<b>Yes</b>	11
<b>No</b>	13
<b>Not Available</b>	4
<b>Totals</b>	28

Three states provided information on the amount allocated to support education/outreach activities, the amounts were \$3,381, \$6,130, and \$7,500. Some states provided additional information on the activities supported by this funding:

- Provided presentations, brochures, printed materials, forums, and posters.
- Created Vulnerable Adult Abuse Kit that includes videos and PowerPoint presentation.
- AAAs provided outreach and education, distributed education materials, and sponsored training sessions.
- AAA's TRIAD program produced written materials and sponsored billboards on reporting elder abuse.
- A small percent was used for ombudsman/AAA workshops on how to recognize/report elder abuse, how to avoid caregiver burnout, training for direct care staff in long term care facilities, brochures, and training for first responders.

Audiences targeted in these states included: social workers, care managers, healthcare professionals, in-home care personnel, hospice, senior centers, professionals working with older adults, attorneys, law enforcement, first responders, long term care facility staff, seniors, families, communities, and the general public.

**Funds used to train professionals:**

Eight states used funds to train professionals and 14 states did not. Six states did not have that information available.

<b>Funds Used to Train Professionals</b>	
	<b>Counts</b>
<b>Yes</b>	8
<b>No</b>	14
<b>Not Available</b>	6

Of the states that used funds for training professionals, six provided information on the funding amount, which ranged from \$2,000 to \$16,000. Seven states provided other types of additional information on the trainings, indicating that the number of training sessions ranged from three to 137; and the number of professionals trained ranged from 10 to 3,000. For those seven states, a total of 317 training sessions were completed and 7,219 professionals trained. Curriculum titles include the following:

- Elder Abuse
- Elder Abuse Prevention
- Elder Protective Services Training/Elder Abuse
- Identity Theft
- Fraud
- Self-Neglect
- Prescription Drug Abuse
- Multidisciplinary Teams
- Law Enforcement

The funds were used to train AAA staff, APS staff, Long Term Care Ombudsman Program staff, legal assistance providers, Medicaid program staff, SUA staff, healthcare professionals (physicians, nurses), social services, domestic violence advocates, sexual assault advocates, law enforcement, first responders including emergency medical technicians, fire-rescue, human services staff, long term care facility staff, caregivers, and case managers.

#### **4. Support for Special Projects and Sources of Supplemental Funding**

##### **Funds support statewide special projects or other activities:**

Four states used some funding for statewide special projects or other activities while 22 states did not. Two states did not have that information available. Of the four states that did use funds to support special projects, the amount of funding ranged from \$2,000 to \$45,572. Examples of state activities include:

- SUA provided in-kind match for special projects and/or other activities.
- A video was developed video on financial exploitation in conjunction with ElderWatch (a program that addresses senior fraud and exploitation).
- Specialized online training was developed for APS case workers.
- Funds were allocated through a special grant application process, with grant applications accepted for projects requesting \$7,000 or less. Funds were used to provide elder abuse, neglect or exploitation education or training for individuals, caregivers, professionals, paraprofessionals or law enforcement.
- Twenty thousand dollars was kept with the SUA for a contract with the bar association for updating guardianship information.

##### **State funds used to supplement OAA /elder abuse funds for projects and activities:**

Fourteen states responded that they used state funds to supplement OAA/elder abuse funds for special projects or activities and 12 states did not. Two states did not have this information available.

<b>State Funds Used to Supplement Older Americans Act (OAA)/Elder Abuse Funds for Projects and Activities</b>	
	<b>Counts</b>
<b>Yes</b>	14
<b>No</b>	12
<b>Not Available</b>	2
<b>Totals</b>	28

Twelve states provided additional information on how the supplementary state funds were used:

- The Office of Children and Family Services covers the cost for the annual Elder Abuse Training Institute. Approximately 150 aging case management staff members attend the Institute each year.

- Funds support the development of multidisciplinary teams as well as training for law enforcement, elderly protective services caseworkers and new county-based staff.
- State funds provide required match for federal funds; and are used to expand legal assistance and Long Term Care Ombudsman program services.
- State funds are used to expand education, outreach, and protection activities.
- Funds are allocated to area agencies on aging and used at their discretion for elder abuse related activities.
- State funds directly support salaries, benefits and travel for state or local APS workers; or are used with Medicaid funds to support salary and fringe for APS staff.

**Local funds used to supplement OAA/elder abuse funds for projects and activities:**

Nine states used local funds to supplement OAA/elder abuse funds for projects or activities and 13 states did not. Six states did not have this information available.

<b>Local Funds Used to Supplement Older Americans Act (OAA)/Elder Abuse Funds for Projects and Activities</b>	
	<b>Counts</b>
<b>Yes</b>	9
<b>No</b>	13
<b>Not Available</b>	6
<b>Totals</b>	28

Of the two states that responded with information on the amount of funds, those responses were \$4,923 to \$17,067. Several states responded with additional information on how the funds were used:

- Local agencies are required to provide a 10% match to the elder abuse funds.
- Funds are used for education, outreach and protective services.
- Funds support Long Term Care Ombudsman program activities.
- Funds support local training for protective services staff.
- Local funds are used to expand legal assistance.
- One state noted that the amount of local funds used to supplement elder abuse activities varies from one area agency on aging to another.

**Private/foundation funds supplemented other state/federal funding for special elder abuse projects:**

Only one state used private or foundation funds to supplement other state or federal funding for special elder abuse projects and 20 states did not. Six states did not have this information available. The one state that indicated it used that private/foundation funds said that the amount was \$4,000 and the purpose was for the Division of Insurance to cover the cost to print and mail a newsletter.

<b>Private/Foundation Funds Supplemented Other State/Federal Funding for Special Elder Abuse Projects</b>	
	<b>Counts</b>
<b>Yes</b>	1
<b>No</b>	20
<b>Not Available</b>	6
<b>Totals</b>	27

**Other federal funds used to supplement OAA/elder abuse funds for projects and activities:**

Six states used federal funds to supplement OAA/elder abuse funds for projects or activities and 17 states did not. Four states did not have that information available.

<b>Other Federal Funds Used to Supplement OAA/Elder Abuse Funds for Projects and Activities</b>	
	<b>Counts</b>
<b>Yes</b>	6
<b>No</b>	17
<b>Not Available</b>	4
<b>Totals</b>	27

Four of the states that did use funds for that purpose provided information on the amount of funding – the amounts ranged from \$10,000 to \$388,000. Several states responded with additional information on how the funds were used:

- Medicaid match of 25% for salary and fringe for APS workers.
- Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) grants were used to target exploitation cases.
- Medicaid funding for Long Term Care Ombudsman services for eligible nursing home residents.
- Old Age Pension funds for used for administrative support of APS.



- Two AAAs use VOCA funds to support elder abuse prevention activities.

### **5. Title VII, Chapter 3 Outcomes Measured**

Eleven states reported measuring Title VII, Chapter 3 outcomes and 14 states did not. Three states did not have this information available. Examples of outcome performance measures and strategies in use include:

- Number of people reached, number of outreach efforts, number of resolutions of issues identified (ombudsman program measurements).
- Outcome measures are included when reporting on state plan accomplishments.
- Project activities completed as planned and time frames met.
- Number of trainings, participants, agencies and professions represented, and post tests.
- Increase awareness through public service announcements, radio, television broadcasts and newspaper articles.
- Number of persons served, number of contacts, and cost per contact.
- Each Ombudsman Program establishes goals in the state's five-year plan for elder abuse prevention activities. During the annual program assessment process, accomplishments toward the goals are reviewed.
- Attendance and participation in local events hosted by the AAAs.

## APPENDIX B

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### **2005 Survey of State Units on Aging: Participating States**

States participating in the NCEA Survey in 2005 include

Alaska	Louisiana	New Mexico
Alabama	Maine	New York
Arkansas	Michigan	Ohio
California	Minnesota	South Carolina
Colorado	Mississippi	Utah
Florida	Nevada	Virginia
Georgia	North Carolina	Washington
Idaho	North Dakota	Wisconsin
Kansas	Nebraska	Wyoming
Kentucky	New Jersey	

## APPENDIX C

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### Title VII - Allotments for Vulnerable Elder Rights Protection Activities FY 2006 Annual Allocation

State	Elder Abuse Prevention	Ombudsman	Total
Alabama	\$80,726	\$235,469	\$316,195
Alaska	\$25,473	\$74,301	\$99,774
Arizona	\$98,196	\$286,430	\$384,626
Arkansas	\$51,267	\$149,539	\$200,806
California	\$516,587	\$1,506,829	\$2,023,416
Colorado	\$62,070	\$181,051	\$243,121
Connecticut	\$63,282	\$184,587	\$247,869
Delaware	\$25,473	\$74,301	\$99,774
District of Columbia	\$25,473	\$74,301	\$99,774
Florida	\$377,396	\$1,100,825	\$1,478,221
Georgia	\$118,159	\$344,657	\$462,816
Hawaii	\$25,473	\$74,301	\$99,774
Idaho	\$25,473	\$74,301	\$99,774
Illinois	\$203,811	\$594,497	\$798,308
Indiana	\$103,491	\$301,872	\$405,363
Iowa	\$56,274	\$164,145	\$220,419
Kansas	\$46,448	\$135,483	\$181,931
Kentucky	\$70,832	\$206,608	\$277,440
Louisiana	\$71,648	\$208,989	\$280,637
Maine	\$25,522	\$74,445	\$99,967
Maryland	\$87,507	\$255,247	\$342,754
Massachusetts	\$112,781	\$328,971	\$441,752
Michigan	\$168,153	\$490,485	\$658,638
Minnesota	\$82,162	\$239,657	\$321,819
Mississippi	\$47,551	\$138,702	\$186,253
Missouri	\$102,553	\$299,136	\$401,689
Montana	\$25,473	\$74,301	\$99,774
Nebraska	\$30,263	\$88,274	\$118,537
Nevada	\$36,772	\$107,259	\$144,031
New Hampshire	\$25,473	\$74,301	\$99,774
New Jersey	\$150,454	\$438,858	\$589,312
New Mexico	\$30,868	\$90,038	\$120,906
New York	\$333,548	\$972,924	\$1,306,472
North Carolina	\$139,966	\$408,266	\$548,232
North Dakota	\$25,473	\$74,301	\$99,774
Ohio	\$202,532	\$590,763	\$793,295
Oklahoma	\$62,375	\$181,940	\$244,315
Oregon	\$61,765	\$180,162	\$241,927
Pennsylvania	\$246,793	\$719,870	\$966,663
Rhode Island	\$25,473	\$74,301	\$99,774
South Carolina	\$71,583	\$208,799	\$280,382
South Dakota	\$25,473	\$74,301	\$99,774
Tennessee	\$100,993	\$294,587	\$395,580

Texas	\$303,659	\$885,741	\$1,189,400
Utah	\$27,888	\$81,347	\$109,235
Vermont	\$25,473	\$74,301	\$99,774
Virginia	\$117,498	\$342,728	\$460,226
Washington	\$96,360	\$281,071	\$377,431
West Virginia	\$37,105	\$108,231	\$145,336
Wisconsin	\$94,847	\$276,659	\$371,506
Wyoming	\$25,473	\$74,301	\$99,774
American Samoa	\$3,184	\$9,288	\$12,472
Guam	\$12,736	\$37,151	\$49,887
Northern Mariana Islands	\$3,184	\$9,288	\$12,472
Puerto Rico	\$65,359	\$190,645	\$256,004
Virgin Islands	\$12,736	\$37,151	\$49,887
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,094,560</b>	<b>\$14,860,276</b>	<b>\$19,954,836</b>

*Source: Administration on Aging*

## **APPENDIX D**

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### **Web-based Survey Questions: Elder Rights Survey of SUAs**

We have developed the attached survey to help us update our information about State Elder Rights Legislative Activity and OAA Title and VII Chapter 3 activities. Your responses will enable states to learn more from each other about advances in these arenas.

You will see that we ask several questions about "dollar amounts" expended under Title VII, Chapter 3. We recognize that expenditure/dollar amount data may not be readily available but ask you to give as much detail as you can.

Feel free to contact Suzanne Stack (202) 898-2578 X131, email: [sstack@nasua.org](mailto:sstack@nasua.org) if you have questions concerning the survey.

Thank you for your assistance.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Elder Rights Survey of SUAs**

#### **Section One: State Elder Rights Legislative Activity**

In the 2003 Elder Rights Survey, states reported legislative activity on elder rights issues including, but not limited to the following: consumer protection in assisted living and nursing home care, ombudsman program expansion, financial abuse, guardianship, and elder abuse. NASUA is interested in learning about state legislative initiatives related to elder rights passed in your state's most recent legislative session. Please identify the specific bill number (so that we can locate the bill text), the year the legislation was enacted, and a brief description:

Bill Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Year Enacted: \_\_\_\_\_

Description: \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Section Two: Title VII, Chapter 3: Elder Abuse Prevention Program Expenditures**

Please provide responses based upon 2004 program year. States may not have all the detailed information requested concerning "dollar amounts" but please provide as much information as you can:

☐ Funds are allocated to area agencies on aging:

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Available ☐ N/A

If yes, % allocated: \_\_\_\_\_

Grants range from: \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
(low) to \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (high)

☐ Funds support the Long Term Care Ombudsman Program:

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Available ☐ N/A

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Funds support the Legal Assistance Program:

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Available ☐ N/A

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Funds support Adult Protective Services:

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Available ☐ N/A

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Funds support SUA staff:

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Available ☐ N/A

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Funds support AAA staff:

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Available ☐ N/A

☐ Funds are utilized for multidisciplinary teams:

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Available ☐ N/A

If yes, the teams are: (choose all that apply)

☐ statewide ☐ regional ☐ local

☐ Funds are used to support coalitions and/or task forces:

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Available ☐ N/A

If yes, the coalitions/task forces are: (choose all that apply)

☐ statewide ☐ regional ☐ local

☐ Funds support conferences at the state level:

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Available ☐ N/A

If yes, please provide the amount allocated: \$ \_\_\_\_\_ and describe:

☐ Funds support conferences at the local level:

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Available ☐ N/A

If yes, please provide the amount allocated: \$ \_\_\_\_\_ and describe:

☐ Funds are utilized for public education/outreach at the state level:

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Available ☐ N/A

If yes, please provide the amount allocated: \$ \_\_\_\_\_ and describe (for example: issues addressed, methods used, and audience target):

☐ Funds are utilized for public education/outreach at the local level:

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Available ☐ N/A

If yes, please provide the amount allocated: \$ \_\_\_\_\_ and an example of activity (for example, brochures, printed materials, etc.):

Audience targeted:

☐ Funds are utilized to train professionals:

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Available ☐ N/A

If yes, please provide the amount: \$ \_\_\_\_\_ and respond to the following:

- Number of Training Sessions (estimate): \_\_\_\_\_

- Number of Professionals Trained (estimate): \_\_\_\_\_

- Type of Professionals Trained
- Title of Curriculum (if any):

☐ Funds support statewide special projects or other activities:

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Available ☐ N/A

If yes, please provide the amount allocated: \$ \_\_\_\_\_ and an example:

☐ State funds are used to supplement Older Americans Act/Elder Abuse funds for projects and activities:

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Available ☐ N/A

If yes, please provide an example:

Amount (if available): \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Purpose:

☐ Local funds are used to supplement Older Americans Act/Elder Abuse funds for projects and activities:

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Available ☐ N/A

If yes, please provide an example:

Amount (if available): \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Purpose:

☐ Private/foundation funds are supplemented with other state/federal funding for special elder abuse projects:

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Available ☐ N/A

If yes, please provide an example:

Amount (if available): \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Purpose:

☐ Federal funds are used to supplement Older Americans Act/Elder Abuse funds for projects and activities:

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Available ☐ N/A

If yes, please provide an example:

Amount (if available): \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Purpose:

☐ Do you measure outcomes for Title VII, Chapter 3?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Available ☐ N/A

If yes, what outcome measures did you use and what outcomes/results did you document (for example: number of people trained that did well on a post-test)?

☐ What would you describe as the most important outcome resulting from expenditures of Title VII, Chapter 3 funds in the 2004 Program Year?

☐ If you had substantial additional resources, what specific programs or activities would you initiate and/or expand?

☐ Do you have any additional comments or would you like to offer explanations for any of the previous responses?

Thank you for participating in the Elder Rights Survey. NASUA will develop a summary report for dissemination to SUAs. Contact: Suzanne Stack, [sstack@nasua.org](mailto:sstack@nasua.org)

Return to NASUA Web site

